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Federal Library Committee

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LC 1.32:

The Federal Library Committee was established in 1965 by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget for the purpose of concentrating the intellectual resources present in the Federal library and library-related information community:

To achieve better utilization of library resources and facilities

To provide more effective planning, development, and operation of Federal libraries

To promote an optimum exchange of experience, skill, and resources

To promote more effective service to the Nation at large.

Suggestions of areas for Federal Library Committee attention or items appropriate for inclusion in the *FLC Newsletter* may be directed to:

Executive Director
Federal Library Committee
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
STOP 303
Phone: AC 202 287–6055

Lister Hill Center's ILS Version 2.0

Federal librarians convened for a demonstration of the new and planned capabilities of the Lister Hill Center's Integrated Library System (ILS) Version 2.0, December 2, 1981, at the Lister Hill Auditorium, National Library of Medicine (NLM), Bethesda, Md., at a meeting of the Federal Library Committee (FLC). The presentation was conducted by Charles M. Goldstein, Chief, Computer Technology Branch, Lister Hill Center for Biomedical Communications, NLM, and Gary A. Freiburger, Systems and Automation Librarian, Health Sciences Library, University of Maryland, Baltimore.

A panel discussion followed on aspects to consider in the selection of ILS. Panel members included: Mary L. Shaffer, Director, The Army Library, Pentagon; Cyril Feng, Director, Health Sciences Library, University of Maryland, Baltimore; Robert Gresehover, Deputy Director, Welsh Medical Library, The Johns Hopkins University; Patrick Connell, Deputy Director, Naval Research Laboratory Library; and Normand Varieur, Director, DARCOM/ARRADCOM Library, Dover, New Jersey, Department of the Army.

New Features

Version 2.0 of the Integrated Library System (ILS) is now available for a licensing fee of $2,700 (or $700 for libraries having access to Version 1.0) from the National Technical Information Service. The ILS is a software program designed to enable libraries of all kinds to automate many of their important functions. It was developed by the Computer Technology Branch of NLM'S Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications.

Version 1.0 of the ILS included Master Bibliographic File (MBF), Circulation Subsystem, Searching Capabilities on the Online Catalog, and Serials Check-in. Version 2.0 includes the following additional features: Public Catalog Access, Generalized Patron Registration, Authority Files Creation, Authority Maintenance (AM), Generalized Terminal Handler, and a Batch Load of the MBF. In addition, the Online Users Manual entries have been extended to include HELP frames for all operating modules.

At the meeting, wide, rear screen projection was utilized to allow the entire audience to follow the online demonstration easily.

Of particular interest was the demonstration of the MBF Batch Load features. Consistent with the ILS philosophy of maintaining all bibliographic records available in one MBF, the Batch Load enters records directly into the MBF while maintaining an audit trail on all new and duplicate entries for subsequent review by the cataloging department. This audit trail is, in ILS, termed the Catalog Review (CR) function. CR not only identifies all new bibliographic entries, but also maintains copies of all generations of duplicate records until a positive decision is made by a librarian.

The Authority File Creation subsystem allows the establishment of MARC-compatible authority records. These entries are initially created from MBF records. Provision is being made for adding cross-references to the local authority files from appropriate source authorities such as Library of Congress Subject Headings or Name Authority files. The Authority Maintenance (AM) subsystem supports "class action" changes against the MBF. This is of particular help in making AACR 2 changes to an existing bibliographic file.

The generalized Patron Registration (PR) function allows each library the ability to define different patron types (e.g., student, faculty), the desired elements for each type, and the queries to which the patron need respond. The University of Maryland Health Sciences Library in Baltimore was the first library to use this generalized PR feature for its patrons.

The Public Catalog Access (PCA) subsystem demonstration showed the flexibility that allows the searcher to move forward and backward among the search screens with ease as well as to jump back to the first frame. The PCA includes both dictionary and divided catalog entries. Catalog searches are also linked to MARC-compatible authority files.

It was later emphasized that the PCA demonstration was just a sample of possible PCA interfaces. The real power in ILS lay not with any particular interfaces, but with its ability to allow the librarian to construct any number of interfaces. Throughout ILS, there had been a consistent effort to provide powerful tools which the librarian may use to tailor generalized capabilities.

It was also noted that OCLC used the ILS online add/edit features for MARC tags to maintain a record and audit trail of monthly changes.

Future Efforts

Major subsystems to be completed include acquisitions, cataloging, and serials control. Although full bibliographic entry and edit presently exists, a vendor file and linkage to local funds accounting systems are still needed for acquisitions; full linkage between bibliographic entry and the authority files is the major item remaining for the cataloging subsystem. While ILS presently supports online serials check-in, claims processing and summary holdings statements are needed for serials control. Another high ILS

priority is support for multi-branch libraries or consortia.

Efforts are presently under way to improve catalog searching. These include the completion of a Limit command to reduce the number of items sought more quickly, as well as a natural language retrieval technique for identifying long titles, corporate authors, and series titles.

The Army Library, Pentagon, reported that the access, by ILS, of OCLC records from the OCLC terminal, which they have been supporting, is to be available soon.

It was also reported that two vendors, Online Computer Systems (OCS) and AVATAR, have offered support for ILS. AVATAR has also announced that it will provide time-shared access for libraries that can either not afford the capital investment in equipment or wish to initiate automation efforts prior to the procurement of computer equipment.

The following ILS installations were represented at the meeting:

The Army Library, Pentagon;
The University of Maryland Health Sciences Library, Baltimore;
The Naval Research Laboratory Library;
The NLM Staff Library; and
Johns Hopkins University Welsh Medical Library, also in Baltimore.

In addition, it was announced that the DARCOM/ARRADCOM Library, Dover, New Jersey, was in the process of procuring ILS. Since the meeting, Carnegie-Mellon University had announced its intention of procuring ILS with support from AVATAR.

FLC members, considering possible installation of the new automated system at their libraries, asked detailed questions, promptly answered, about the Integrated Library System (ILS). It was added that a growing body of literature on ILS was available. (Note: An especially timely and comprehensive document describing ILS is listed under "Ex Libris," on p. 6 of this issue.)

For additional information, contact either the Office Data Services, NTIS (703) 487–4807, or the Computer Technology Branch, Lister Hill Center, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD 20209.

Panel Discussion

The Army Library, Pentagon, was the original test site for ILS. The Library staff worked closely with the National Library of Medicine (NLM), Lister Hill Center, in development of ILS. Since the last report, presented March 1981, the circulation module has been completely stabilized. The subsystem was so trouble-free and reliable that the circulation functions had been performed with an average of two persons on the circulation desk instead of the normal complement of four persons. It was anticipated that senior technicians at the circulation desk would be used in further development and enhancement projects associated with ILS.

Currently, the major ILS priority was replacement of Version 1.0 software with the new Version 2.0. Since The Army Library was the only facility to have installed Version 1.0, no other library would be faced with this conversion problem. The two versions would be run simultaneously to assure that all software changes made to Version 1.0 were retained in Version 2.0.

The ILS interface with Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), Dublin, Ohio, was currently being tested. This subsystem would significantly reduce front-end processing time of records by the cataloging staff and permit phase out of the public card catalog.

The library had three terminals modified with touch panels and had them installed for public access to the online catalog. The terminals were on stand-up work stations with small slave printers attached to them. It was anticipated that the library's patrons would react as enthusiastically to the online catalog as they had to the automated circulation subsystem. If so, it was possible that terminals would be installed in other parts of the Pentagon for direct bibliographic access.

All of the library's bibliographic data had not been converted yet. The staff expected to expend considerable time and effort in the next year both in-house and with a contractor working on retrospective conversion of pre-OCLC records. Fortunately, the collection was geared to current rather than archival materials. Thus, older and unused materials would in time be deleted, and new materials would be completely processed through ILS. Completion of the retrospective conversion would further reduce the time and effort expended at the circulation desk on materials that had not been processed through ILS.

In addition to the current projects that were in various stages of completion, the library was projecting development of a management and budget subsystem and completion of a total serial control subsystem. Presently, 75 percent of the library's subscriptions were being checked in through ILS.

The Army Library staff conducted on-site briefings every other Tuesday. Those with further interest in the ILS could visit the library for a briefing in a working environment.

The Health Sciences Library, University of Maryland/Baltimore, had also experienced considerable success with ILS. The library first looked into the feasibility of installing ILS in June 1979. It contracted with Online Services, Inc., to assist with the study, and worked closely with the ILS staff at Lister Hill Center in developing the system.

The library found certain features of ILS to be appealing and most appropriate for its particular needs and those of its patrons. The modular design of ILS was effectively simple and the single Master Bibliographic File (MBF) represented a singular advantage over the library's present series of files. ILS used a full machine-readable catalog (MARC) record, not simply compatible records. The new system was therefore not a piecemeal arrangement, i.e., it did not serve only, for example, as a circulation subsystem.

While designs similar to ILS were becoming available commercially, there could be drawbacks with other systems. For one thing, records loading can be difficult with information vendors. For another, commercial systems generally do not provide source code. Moreover, the library learned it could make many of its own modifications. Another value lay in the possibility of interconnection with several libraries resulting in widespread resource sharing.

The Health Sciences Library hoped, with increased interest in ILS among other libraries, to realize the advantages of an effective consortium of libraries all working with NLM. It estimated that the maximum approximate cost of maintaining the hardware and software ILS, after the capital investment, would be $24,000 annually. The library employed a Data General computer, but it was added that Digital Equipment Corporation computers and IBM minicomputers were also compatible for ILS. Cooperation between health sciences libraries was a key to the success of ILS, and the library at University of Maryland/Baltimore has great faith in NLM.

The Welch Medical Library (Johns Hopkins University) had been interested in ILS from the beginning. The library had closely watched the development of ILS over the past few years and found ILS to be an impressive automated library system. The library was the first to purchase Version 1.0 of the ILS system through NTIS in 1980 with the hopes of acquiring the necessary hardware and software configuration to run the system. The necessary hardware and software were now installed with Version 2.0 of ILS running on a small test file of approximately 1,000 entries. Additional disk space would be purchased in the near future to allow the library to load its approximately 20,000 OCLC MARC records presently on magnetic tape. These 20,000 records represented the Library's cataloging data back to 1975.

The library viewed ILS as more than a magic "black box." Members of the staff had trained themselves in the MIIS programming language and had become familiar with the MIIS operating system and the operation of the computer hardware.

Unlike other libraries, such as the Health Sciences Library at the University of Maryland, whose main interest in ILS was the circulation subsystem, the Welch Library's main interest in ILS was in the online catalog. The circulation volume was not so great as to require automation. The online catalog could, however, offer improved and greater access to the library's materials. It was this aspect which the library saw as a major benefit of the ILS.

When the Naval Research Laboratory Library (Ruth H. Hooker Technical Library) first considered the Integrated Library System (ILS) the Library had no permanent backlogs. However, in most areas the library was approaching the limits of the amount of work which could be accommodated; if work loads increased either people would have to be added or detail decreased. Library files were reasonably accurate but they were primarily manual or batch oriented automated files—labor intensive and not very flexible. The library served 1,500 scientists and engineers, plus 1,200 support personnel. The library generated almost 3,000 purchase orders in addition to the use of BPA's and deposit accounts. The Library was also wedded to time sharing on four different NRL computers, meaning sharing when no one used them. The library also used the OCLC system for cataloging books, with about 95 percent of its book records on magnetic tape. This, then, was the backdrop against which we considered ILS.

The attractive feature of ILS was that it could, as the title states, "integrate" all library subsystems—acquisitions, circulation, and cataloging. The NRL Library especially valued the ILS for its powerful Master Bibliographic Record concept and it's potentially advantageous features in acquisitions and serials control. Also, as had been noted, the ILS was developed and tested by the Army Library Pentagon and the Lister Hill Center. Had this not been done, the NRL Library could not have afforded installing such a system. We did not have the monetary or personnel resources required to support such a pioneering effort.

The Scientific & Technical Information Division (STINFO) of the U.S. Army Armament Research &

Development Command (ARRADCOM) has received approval for installation of the ILS. STINFO sees the system as a mini-network encompassing all five ARRADCOM technical libraries (Benet Weapons Lab at Watervliet, N.Y.; Ballistics Research Lab at Aberdeen, Md.; Chemical Systems Lab at Edgewood, Md.; Plastics Technical Evaluation Center and the Technical Library at Dover, N.J.). No bids have been let as yet.

The initial system would be set up at STINFO, Dover, N.J., Eventually it would not only amalgamate the data bases of all five sites but also provide remote access to the scientists and engineers in their laboratories. At Dover, N.J., an amalgamation of the collection of Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia (closed in 1977), was already taking place. However the 70,000 books there are less important than the 345,000 reports and 1,200 journal titles. All ARRADCOM libraries presently hold approximately 115,000 books and receive yearly over 75,000 new reports while they maintain approximately 2,500 journal titles.

MEDLINE Marks Tenth Year

October 1981 marked the tenth year of operation of the National Library of Medicine's MEDLINE (MEDLARS online) system. Following a 16-month experiment with the prototype system, AIM, TWX, MEDLINE was made available to the biomedical community in October 1971. It served as the first nationally available, local-call, online information retrieval system.

The initial user group of 25 institutions had grown to 92 by the end of the first year. And as of September 1981, there were over 1,500 U.S. users. Non-U.S. MEDLARS centers included: Australia, the Pan American Health Organization, Canada, Colombia, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, South Africa, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

In addition to MEDLINE, more than 20 other data bases had been added to MEDLARS during the last ten years. These data bases included files providing MEDLINE coverage of records dating back through 1966. Also covered were specialized files in chemistry, toxicology, bioethics, cancer, history of medicine, population, biomedical audiovisuals, and health planning and administration. The NLM catalog, name authority file, Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) vocabulary file, and serials collection were also available to online users.

The original MEDLINE file contained citations to more than 130,000 articles in medical literature. After ten years, MEDLINE and its older backfiles contained over 3.5 million citations and records. During one year's time ending September 1981, over two million searches were performed on the MEDLARS system.

New Computer for Lister Hill Center

The Medical Computer Science Research Group of the Lister Hill Center's Health Professions Applications Branch, National Library of Medicine (NLM), recently accepted delivery of its new research computer. The computer is a Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) System-20 with a KL processor, 1.25 million words of memory, five 176-megabyte disk drives, two tape drives, a line printer, and network interfaces.

DEC System-20's have been used by most research and development projects in knowledge-based systems, medical computer science, and artificial intelligence and computational linguistics in medicine.

With this system, NLM will have for the first time the computer hardware and software to support research in the development of bases of medical knowledge and to collaborate with other leading scientific and high-level academic institutions in this effort. When it is in full operation, this computer system will provide the following capabilities: computer messaging (electronic mail) locally and over networks to support communication among expert panelists and members of the NLM staff; a data base managment system to support research in the development of knowledge-based systems; and programming languages such as INTERSLIP-10, PASCAL, and SAIL suitable for research and development in medical computer science.

(Editor's Note: The above two articles appeared in National Library of Medicine *News*, October 1981, pp. 3–4.)

USBE New Interlibrary Loan Service

The Universal Serials & Book Exchange (USBE), Inc., in its Circular No. 4, *To the Interlibrary Loan Librarian*, of September 1981, offered to its member libraries an alternative to traditional Interlibrary Loan (ILL) service. USBE has 40,000 titles of serial publications in stock, a more comprehensive collection than many a university library has. Verification of the 10,000 titles which are in good supply is simple, by using USBE's microfiche list or searching the online BRS/USBE data base.

A library may send to USBE ALA-approved in-

terlibrary loan forms or any other form specially marked for ILL. For fast service, orders may be sent online via the BRS Message Switching system (MSGS).

USBE's ILL service supplies: the original issue, not a copy, which avoids copyright problems and increased paperwork; the whole issue, not simply the requested article, with no additional charge for the second article if more than one article is needed from the same issue; and an issue which may be kept by the library or given to a patron. However, some libraries return issues to the Exchange when they have finished with them, as part of regular exchange shipments.

USBE's regular handling fees apply to ILL requests: $3.25 per issue for libraries in North America, plus postage ($4.75 per issue for libraries outside North America); $2 per title for 24-hour RUSH service (charge whether or not issues are supplied); $2 surcharge for volumes supplied when request calls for complete volumes only. The address is Universal Serials & Book Exchange, Inc., 3335 V Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20018.

To Coin a Computer

The first coin-operated computer has been installed in a library in Strafford, Pa. For fifty cents, anyone who wants to may use it for 15 minutes.

The machine's designer, William Zimmerman, president of Copy Systems, Inc., in Philadelphia, took a Radio Shack TRS-80 Computer and converted it, making certain that it was accompanied by clear, simple instructions and that it did not look forbiddingly technical.

The library gives workshops on how to use the computer and provides software for it—from games like tic-tac-toe to educational programs in English and algebra. Zimmerman, who charges the library nothing for the use of the computer, takes in the quarters while the library takes in new patrons. Head librarian Marian Boben says the computer has "created more interest than anything we have ever done." (Article appeared in *Computer Town, USA!*, Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1981.)

Library Fees

The Denver Public Library has established new policies on who may use the central library and under what conditions. Those who do not pay Denver taxes, such as naval and military families and others, must pay $10 for one person for a daily pass or $100 for an annual card. For a family, the fee is $200. Reason for the added fees is that the Colorado State Legislature severely cut the library's support, and closed the state library in Denver, and the city was unable to carry the added cost burden alone. That the Denver example will be followed elsewhere is speculative. Yet, should a trend to similar added charges develop nationwide, the effect on military personnel and their families, most of whom are not residents or taxpayers of local communities, would be a serious one. (Article appeared in the Naval Education and Training Program Development Center's *General Library News—Memorandum*, No. 21, November 1981.)

Book on Critical Issues

The Graduate School of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced the publication of *Ideas Confront Reality*—An Analysis of Critical Issues in the Reagan Era. Edited by Donald J. Senese, the book includes proceedings of the Graduate School's five-week seminar, Critical Issues and Decisions, Series V, last year.

Included in the book are topics discussed with moderators, as follows: the nature and consequences of supply-side economics, Dr. Charles T. Schultz, The Brookings Institute, and Dr. Don Paarlberg, Purdue University; detente and alternatives to it, Dr. Robert L. Pfaltzgraff, Jr., Institute for Foreign Policy Affairs, Inc.; constitutional government—of, for, and by the people, Dr. Robert Goldwin, American Enterprise Institute; and the U.S. and the world economy—competitive again, Dr. William Branson, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University.

Copies of *Ideas Confront Reality*—An Analysis of Critical Issues in the Reagan Era, 160 p., may be ordered (Hardback, $10; Paperback, $7) from: Graduate School Press, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 1410, South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250.

ASIS Issues Document

The American Society for Information Science (ASIS), with support from Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., has issued a 16-page booklet, *The Role of the Information Science Community in a National Network*, prepared by the ASIS Networking Committee and the ASIS Special Interest Group on Library Automation and Networks (SIG/LAN).

Edited by two recent past chairmen of LAN, Toni Carbo Bearman and Ward Shaw, the report is not a

formal ASIS position statement, but a working document intended to stimulate thinking. Each of the five papers in the report (listed with their authors) focuses on one broad area of a national network: 1. research, Manfred Kochen; 2. development, Glyn Evans; 3. maintenance, Ward Shaw; 4. eduction and training, Robert Taylor; and 5. design, Madeline Henderson.

Each paper is a "think piece," rather than a practical "how-to-do-it" statement, with a goal of stimulating ideas on the role of the information community. Copies of the booklet are available at no charge from ASIS, 1010 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

FLC'S AACR 2 Cataloging Manual Now Available

The FLC/FEDLINK AACR 2 Cataloging Manual for Federal Libraries, prepared by Arnold S. Wajenberg, May 1981, for the Federal Library Committee (FLC)/Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK) is now available. The manual, order #PB81–228744, may be ordered ($14/papercopy; $3.50/microfiche) from: National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161.

Symposium

Documents Conference

The Second Annual Government Documents and Information Conference will be held March 26–27, 1982, at the Westpark Hotel, Arlington, Va. The conference chairman is Peter Hernon, Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science. Conference fee is $125 before February 26. After February 26, the fee is $150.

For program information and an official registration form, write to: MRI Conferences, A Division of Microform Review, Inc., 520 Riverside Avenue, Westport, Conn. 06880.

Ex Libris

The Integrated Library System: System Overview. By Charles M. Goldstein, et al. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Md. July 1981. Order No. PB81–188039. $6.50. Available from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161.

Integrated Library System presents a comprehensive overview of the Integrated Library System (ILS) of the Lister Hill Center, National Library of Medicine.

Webster's Minicomputer Buyer's Guide. Computer Reference Guide, 135 South Harper Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90048. 1981. $25 (plus $2 postage and handling; add $1.50 tax in California).

Minicomputer Buyer's Guide provides detailed information for people planning to purchase a minicomputer.

Video and Cable Guidelines. Edited by Leslie Chamberlin Burk and Roberto Esteves. Video and Cable Communications Section of the Library and Information Technology Association. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611. 1981. 461 p. $9.75.

Video and Cable lists who is doing what in video in libraries and how a librarian may do it himself, including papers by Donald Sager, Kandy Brandt, Arlene Farber Sirkin, Anne Hollingsworth, and by Burk and Esteves. Topics covered include a description of the present operation, future plans, and problems and benefits of video in 250 libraries in the U.S. and Canada.

The Information Community: An Alliance for Progress. Edited by Lois Lunin, Madeline Henderson, and Harold Wooster. Published for the American Society for Information Science (ASIS) by Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., 701 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10604. 1981. 401 p. (Softcover, $19.50; ASIS members, $15.60).

Information Community covers the proceedings of the 44th Annual Meeting, Vol. 18, 1981. It emphasizes the growing importance of the cooperation among all who produce, process, manage, transfer and use information.

Investigative Methods in Library and Information Science. By John Martyn and F. Wilfrid Lancaster. Information Resources Press, 1700 North Moore Street, Arlington, Va. 22209. November 1981. 275 p. $30.50 (plus $2.30 postage and handling).

Investigative Methods combines the basic elements of experimental design, data gathering, analysis, and interpretation to support the successful planning, operation, and evaluation of libraries and information systems. It applies leading contributions from the literature of operations research, marketing

research, social science, behavioral science, statistics, and experimental methods to the everyday needs of librarians and information specialists.

Guide to U.S. Government Directories, 1970–1980. Edited by Donna Rae Larson. The Oryx Press, 2214 North Central at Encanto, Phoenix, Ariz. 85004. 1981. 300 p. $45.

U.S. Government Directories provides information on more than 800 directories, in over 850 subject areas, including directories published as part of other publications.

Citizens' Library Council (CLIC) Quarterly. First issue, March 1982. Citizens' Library Council of New York State, SUNY at Albany, Draper Hall 113, 135 Western Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12222.

CLIC Quarterly, free to CLIC members, will focus on a particular type of library in each issue, beginning with public libraries in March. It will also include Federal and state legislative updates, feature articles, a job exchange, calendar of upcoming events, and activities of "Friends of Libraries."

Salary Survey of Special Libraries in Metropolitan Washington. Metropolitan Washington Library Council, 1875 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. 1981. 66 p. $10.

Salary Survey is a report of the results of a unique salary survey of 180 special libraries in profit and nonprofit organizations in the Washington, D.C. area.

Glossary of Computer Terms. DataPhase Systems, 3770 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. 64111. 1981. 22 p. $3.

Computer Terms defines over 500 specialized terms in automated data processing, as a glossary for use by the library community. It is arranged in alphabetical order, beginning with "absolute address" and ending with "zero suppression."

Publications of The Haworth Press, Inc., 149 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Medical Reference Services Quarterly. First issue, Spring 1982. Subscription prices: for individuals, $25; for libraries and other institutions, $45; for foreign libraries and institutions, $50.

Medical Reference will deal with topics of current and practical value for those who provide reference services to health science personnel in a clinical, educational, or research setting.

Resource Sharing & Library Networks. Quarterly. Vol. 1, No. 1, Fall 1981. Subscriptions: $35 for individuals; $45 for libraries.

Resource Sharing is devoted to the practical aspects of setting up, maintaining, and improving all areas of library cooperation, with particular emphasis on reports of specialized technical and managerial experiments and experiences.

Special Collections. Quarterly. Vol. 1, No. 1, Fall 1981. Subscription, $85 per year.

Special Collections features articles by authoritative contributors who survey the history, content, and unusual resources, including books, serial publications, files, indexes, prints, maps, memorabilia, and other holdings, in four to six of the large special collections in the field.

Publications of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Publications Office, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 249 Armory Building, 505 East Armory Street, Champaign, Ill. 61820.

Materials Availability in Small Libraries: A Survey Handbook. Occasional Papers No. 149. By Eugene Wiemers. 1981. $3.

Materials Availability presents a detailed approach measuring availability of materials in small and medium-sized libraries.

Library Trends. Quarterly. Edited by William Gary Potter. Subscription, $16 per year.

Library Trends, Vol. 30, No. 1, reviews the literature on citation analysis and bibliometrics.

Public Access to Library Automation. Edited by J. L. Divilbiss. 1981. 128 p. $10.

Public Access covers the proceedings of the 1980 Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing.

Publications of Congressional Information Service, Inc., 4520 East-West Highway, Washington, D.C. 20014.

Legislative History of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (P.L. 97–34). 1981. In microfiche, $1,285. In microfiche and paper combination, $3,110.

Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 contains the full texts of approximately 1,000 bills, reports, hearings, committee prints, documents, *Congressional Record* excerpts, and other official publications pertinent to the law. It is accompanied by a guide consisting of a detailed table of contents and abstracts of major items in the history.

The Public Law Reporter. Newsletter. 1981. Free of charge.

Public Law Reporter contains brief descriptions of the provisions of new laws, plus a checklist of all laws enacted to date by the current Congress.

Who's Who in Information Management. Associated Information Managers, a program of the Information Industry Association, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. 1981. 128 p. $25. (Free to AIM members).

Who's Who is a directory listing over 800 information managers, including information executives and managers from 15 countries.

NTIS General Catalog. General Catalog of Information Services No. 7. PR–154. National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161. 1981. (Libraries should not order the catalog if they are NTIS Deposit Account holders. It should be sent to them automatically).

General Catalog is in a new format designed to give a broad impression of NTIS objectives, as well as summaries of its principal products and services. Additionally, four specialized catalogs are: *Federal Energy Technology* (PR–593); *Foreign Technology and Foreign Marketing Information* (PR–594); *Federal Engineering Technology* (PR–596); and *Data Base Services and Federal Technology in Machine-Readable Formats* (PR–595).

World Population 1979: Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 1981. 502 p. $9.50. Stock No. 003–024–02805–1. Available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

World Population 1979 presents reported and estimated demographic data for the 200 countries of the world with a population of at least 5,000 persons, and for world regions. Benchmark, or hard, data for each country include the enumerated and adjusted population from the latest census or survey, birth and death rates, annual rate of population growth, life expectancy at birth, and infant mortality rate, with projected population estimates.

Publications of Association of Reseach Libraries, Office of Management Studies, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Changing Patterns in Internal Communication in Large Academic Libraries. OMS Occasional Paper #6. July 1981. 21 p. $8.

Changing Patterns describes and categorizes what communication devices and policies libraries use, and provides insight into the ways communication concerns and purposes relate to organizational development, as well as to the interests of library management.

Fees for Services. Spec Kit #74. 1981. $17.

Fees for Services looks at the decision on whether or not to charge for services as being unique to each library. The judgment occurs often within the context of institutional expectations, budget projections, user needs, and the probable effect of the decision on library users.

Staff Development. Spec Kit #75. 1981. $17.

Staff Development examines efforts to strengthen staff development activities at ARL member libraries over the past three years.

The Use of Small Computers in ARL Libraries. Spec Kit #77. 1981. $17.

Use of Small Computers analyzes minicomputers and microcomputers as having at one time been viewed as low-cost alternatives to large systems, made possible by integrated circuits, and devoted mainly to library circulation control. Yet, libraries have introduced microcomputers, which use a microprocessor as their central processing unit, for a variety of applications designed for scientific, personal, and business data computing.

Publications of Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc.—701 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N.Y. 10604.

Minicomputers in Libraries, 1981–82: The Era of Distributed Systems. By Audrey N. Grosch. 1982. 263 p. $34.50.

Minicomputers describes available hardware, software and applications of minicomputers and the larger capacity machines known as "super-minis." Emphasis is on distributed systems, through which individual libraries or groups can participate in a larger library or information environment. It also describes the process of system development and the role of the library, offering a step-by-step approach to the development process. The volume includes a directory of 186 installed systems in the U.S. and abroad. Each entry lists the system name, hardware, software, applications, developer, and type of system, along with the address, telephone number, and person to contact for further information. Appendices include a survey of peripheral devices available for typical systems, a glossary of terms, and a bibliography.

Decision Making for Library Management. By Michael R. W. Bommer and Ronald W. Chorba. 1982. 178 p. $34.50.

Decision Making proposes a data-base approach to critical issues of library management, and constructs a decision-support system (DSS), using recent advances in computer technology to assist and extend the decision-making capabilities of management. Based in part on interviews with managers of numerous academic and special libraries, the study identifies key decision tasks according to major functional areas: collection development, technical services, collection access, access to interlibrary loan, and physical facilities. The DSS emphasizes the decision process, rather than the product, and is aimed at helping in handling problems of strategic planning and control. The volume reviews principal areas of library literature, presenting succinct reports of previous studies.

Marketing the Library. By Benedict A. Leerburger. 1982. 124 p. $24.50.

Marketing outlines successful strategies for marketing library services. It is a practical how-to guide with many specific examples and suggestions. It explains how to write a press release or TV radio spot, how to use newsletters and annual reports to "sell" a library's services, and how to develop special programs to keep the community aware of library activities. The volume describes ways of maintaining community relations including cooperation with other organizations, legislative/lobbying efforts, and the use of friends of the library groups. It provides advice on fund-raising campaigns and offers hints on how a library can earn income from the sale of some services and products.

The Shrinking Library Dollar. By Dantia Quirk and Patricia Whitestone. 1982. 170 p. $24.95.

Library Dollar provides information and analysis on the patterns of spending by public, academic, special, and school libraries. It also reveals how those patterns of spending may be altered by events outside the library, such as the cutbacks in many federally funded library programs. The book examines: the library market for general, professional, and reference books; the market for periodicals, looking at how that market has performed compared to earlier expectations; the growing market for systems, such as computer-based networks and online acquisitions and cataloging services; and the market for other nonprint items such as equipment and furniture, bindings, and microforms. It also ventures to predict how each of these markets will fare throughout the 1980's. The book also discusses the potential for growth in each type of library and how services and priorities may change for each. It notes that the special library is the "true growth area for libraries and librarians," while public and academic libraries will have to rely more on private funding to maintain their collections.

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FLC newsletter

Federal Library Committee

May 1982
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LC 1.32:

The Federal Library Committee was established in 1965 by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget for the purpose of concentrating the intellectual resources present in the Federal library and library-related information community:

To achieve better utilization of library resources and facilities

To provide more effective planning, development, and operation of Federal libraries

To promote an optimum exchange of experience, skill, and resources

To promote more effective service to the Nation at large.

Suggestions of areas for Federal Library Committee attention or items appropriate for inclusion in the *FLC Newsletter* may be directed to:

Executive Director
Federal Library Committee
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
STOP 303
Phone: AC 202 287–6055

FLC/FEDLINK SERVICES

The Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK), a cooperative program, is the operational arm of the Federal Library Committee (FLC). The network was established in 1976 to reduce costs and enhance services in Federal libraries through the use of bibliographic and information retrieval data base services. Located in the Library of Congress, FLC/FEDLINK serves libraries in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government.

Over 400 Federal libraries and information systems use a wide range of commercial data base systems and services through FLC contracts. Terms of the contracts often provide for substantial discounts that one library alone could not obtain. Even the smallest Federal library can use the network's services to give clientele and staff online access to the most advanced and comprehensive research and reference data bases. Add to these information retrieval services access to bibliographical data base services which provide specific capabilities of automated acquisitions, cataloging, serials control, and interlibrary loan systems. Currently, Federal libraries and information centers in all 50 states and the District of Columbia employ the FEDLINK network office to provide fast, efficient, cost-effective support services. Federal librarians that want access to any of these services may do so by writing the Federal Library Committee, FEDLINK Network Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, or by phoning (202) 287–6454.

Automated Services

The most recent service, added in 1982, is ISI Search Network, a new service of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), publishers of the Science Citation Index and its companion series, and of SciSearch and Social SciSearch. ISI Search Network is maintained on a new computer/communications facility from which ISI will manage and service operation of the new network. Data bases will be available only on ISI Search Network.

ISI produces services in the sciences, social sciences, and arts and humanities, which include current awareness services, document fulfillment services, index reference services, and online data bases.

For some years, bibliographic data contained in the Science Citation Index and the Social Science Citation Index have been available as SciSearch and Social SciSearch via commercial data base vendors. These data bases will continue to be provided through those vendors. Yet, the data bases described as follows will be available only via ISI Search Network.

Three data bases have been developed to launch the program and are available for searching: ISI/BIOMED, covering the bio-medical journal literature; ISI/COMPUMATH, including journal coverage of computer science, operations research, statistics, and mathematics; and ISI/ISTP&B, indexing proceedings of professional conferences and multi-authored book literature on the sciences and technology. Planned for inclusion in ISI Search Network for 1982 are three additional data bases: ISI/Geosciences, ISI/BioChemistry, and ISI/Arts & Humanities.

OCLC

The Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) provides widespread and heavily used automated, bibliographical library services through FEDLINK to many Federal libraries. Indeed, the Federal library and information community represents the largest single user of OCLC services. To achieve its objectives, OCLC designed a computer network system whose comprehensive design provided for certain subsystems. They are:

Cataloging Subsystem provides bibliographic information essential to other subsystem activities. The OCLC Online Union Catalog is the data base of bibliographic information created by the cooperative cataloging effort of libraries nationwide.

Interlibrary Loan (ILL) Subsystem is a library-to-library online communication system. It is designed to encourage and to support more efficient and effective exchange of information and library resources. The ILL Subsystem provides users with immediate access to the Online Union Catalog, the ILL Transaction File, and the ILL Message Writing File.

Acquisitions Subsystem supports ordering, receiving, and claiming operations for the acquisition of library materials. The subsystem also provides administrative and planning data, including fund commitment reporting. Local information from the Online Union Catalog entered during the ordering process facilitates cataloging and processing.

Serials Control Subsystem uses serial bibliographic records in the Online Union Catalog to provide libraries with several aspects of the control of serial publications: check-in, union listing, claiming, and binding. Currently, check-in and union listing capabilities are operational.

The Union List capability was designed to meet the need for displaying more specific holdings information for periodical and other serial titles than is possible using the current holdings display for bib-

liographic records. This capability does not represent a separate OCLC subsystem; rather it is a display function within the existing Serials Control Subsystem. Use of the serials check-in feature, the major component of the Serials Control Subsystem, is not required for libraries wishing to use the Union List capability; a library may choose to use either or both of the components.

The Union List capability enables groups of libraries to display their holdings together. All OCLC libraries authorized in the Serials Control Subsystem will be able to search all union lists; search-only authorizations are available. Union List participants have the capability of belonging to as many union lists as they choose (whether in state, regional, subject, or some other special grouping). Holdings information need be entered only once to appear in multiple union lists.

Washington Library Network (WLN)

FEDLINK has also contracted with the Washington Library Network (WLN), a computerized library shared bibliographic system, for its library support services. Any Federal agency in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska, Montana, California, Arizona, and Nevada is eligible to take advantage of this contract.

WLN provides cataloging, acquisitions, and subject/keyboard access to the Library of Congress MARC (Machine-Readable Catalog) records, plus the records entered by WLN members in the eight-state western region. The system allows libraries to find MARC-format records, modify them, add local call numbers and holdings information, and store them back in the computer system, for subsequent retrieval and use by other WLN members. All WLN members may retrieve local library information, including all numbers and location data.

The same WLN data base supports an online acquisitions system, which permits libraries to search, or enter, bibliographic records, and use those records for placing automatic book and periodical orders. The system will generate purchase orders to vendors, and maintain accounting and receipt records for users.

BRS

The Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS) contract enables Federal libraries to obtain that firm's information retrieval service. Established in May 1976, BRS provides cost-effective online access to major bibliographic data bases. This search system combines modern and flexible searching techniques with an easy-to-learn interactive language. It has the standard features of other programs plus a cross-file searching capability.

BRS specialized services include user online accounting data bases, the printhold features, online message-switching system, automatic SDI service with online editing capabilities, user-defined (private) file services, and an online document ordering service.

DIALOG

Contract with the DIALOG Information Retrieval Service links Federal libraries with more than 100 data bases containing more than 40 million records that provide references to technical reports, conference papers, newspapers, journal and magazine articles, patents, and statistical data. The system enables the librarian to search title and abstract words, names of authors or corporations, dates, codes, patent numbers, or other specialized portions of the machine-readable record. DIALOG also offers SDI service, user-defined (private) file service, and DIALORDER, its online ordering service.

Mead Data Central

The Mead Data Central contract provides for LEXIS and NEXIS retrieval services.

The LEXIS service offers access to legal, regulatory, and legislative files, including: United States Code, current version; Federal Court Decisions of Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, District Courts, Courts of Claims, Courts of Customs, and Patent Appeals; SEC Rules, Regulations, and Administrative Determinations; Federal Reserve Board Regulations; Internal Revenue Code, Regulations, Cumulative Bulletin, and Private Rulings; Tax Court Decisions; Legislative History—Public Laws and House, Senate, and Conference Reports; Federal Trade Commission Decisions; Patent Trademark and Copyright cases; FCC and NLRB reports; and State Materials. The NEXIS files include among other files the full text of: Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report and Editorial Research reports; The Washington Post; Dun's Review; The Economist; Newsweek; AP, UPI, and Reuters News Service; U.S. News & World Report; BBC Summary of World Broadcasts; and Kyodo News Service.

SDC ORBIT

The System Development Corporation (SDC) stands as a major vendor of online information retrieval services. SDC's ORBIT system is a direct outgrowth of the development SDC experienced under contract for the National Library of Medicine's MEDLINE system, in the late 1960s. Since 1973, SDC has provided its computerized storage and retrieval system as a commercial service.

SDC offers access to approximately 70 individual files in the areas of health sciences, science and technology, scientific research, public affairs, business, and social science. Users may retrieve citations to technical reports, magazine and journal articles, monographs, and government documents. SDC also provides printing and customer bibliographies, and makes user manuals available.

New York Times Information Service

Since 1974, the New York Times Information Service (NYTIS), a subsidiary of The New York Times Company has provided online access, via the Information Bank, to abstracts from The New York Times, plus the approximately 90 other publications which have been added since the Information Bank began.

The Information Bank has abstracted some two million news stories and indexed them by a controlled vocabulary of thesaurus terms. Users may dial-up the Information Bank computer via a no-charge local call on Telenet and retrieve citations and abstracts from The New York Times dating from January 1969, and from other publications dating from the mid 1970s. In 1981, NYTIS introduced Information Bank 2 (IB–2), and the full text of The New York Times beginning June 1, 1980. Other Information Bank services include the Key Issues Tracking System, the Advertising and Marketing Intelligence System, The Associated Press Politics 1980 System, and the Middle East Data Base. Each of these is supported by the same computer system and retrieval commands, as the Information Bank 1, while offering access to information on a particular subject area.

West Publishing

Westlaw legal information service, of the West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn., largest legal publishing firm in the U.S., provides access for search and retrieval of the full text of many of West Publishing's printed legal products. The full-text retrieval, known as Westlaw, contains many Federal and state legal codes, Supreme Court decisions, case laws, court opinions and slip laws.

LEGI-SLATE

Data services of LEGI-SLATE, a legislative bill and vote tracking system, serves to give fast information about Congress. The system contains a complete history of all bills and resolutions, those both currently and back to the start of the 96th Congress, including: a synopsis of every bill and resolution, with official title and short title, sponsor and co-sponsors, and co-sponsors withdrawn; keyword subject references based on analysis of the entire measure; citations of existing laws referenced in the measure; and "see-also" references to locate identical or similar measures. Also provided are: committee and subcommittee actions, including original and subsequent referrals; notice of hearings and mark-ups; notice of committee reports; House and Senate floor actions including names of Members who made motions or offered amendments affecting the measures; and all votes—voice, division, and recorded—including names of individual members for all recorded votes and quorum calls.

RLIN

The Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), of Research Libraries Group, Inc., represents an information search service. The RLIN system provides for bibliographic record searching, as well as cooperative cataloging, although the FEDLINK contract currently covers only the searching services. Its data base contains Library of Congress (LC) MARC records for book and nonbook formats, member libraries' machine-readable cataloging, and the Stanford Libraries' acquisitions and cross-reference records. An authority system will be operational in Fiscal Year 1982.

As with a conventional catalog, searching may be done by personal name, corporate name, title, and subject heading. RLIN users can also search by LC card number, local call number, ISBN, ISSN, and many special indices for films, maps, serials, and sound recordings. Logical "Boolean" operators can be used to narrow or broaden the search.

Records retrieved in searching can be displayed in several different formats, ranging from a short display of the essential bibliographic information to a replication of a catalog card to a record fully tagged with LC MARC data element indicators and subfield delimiters.

Dow Jones News/Retrieval

The Dow Jones News/Retrieval service provides news from pages of The Wall Street Journal, Barron's, and the Dow Jones News Service, data ranging in timeliness from 90 seconds to 90 days; current day quotes on stocks, options, and corporate bonds with a 15-minute delay current day updates for U.S. Treasury issues, mutual funds, and national Over The Counter (OTC) quotes; and historical stock quotes on the four major U.S. exchanges and the national OTC market. Users may also obtain: disclosure online profiles and 10,000 extracts on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the American Exchange (AMEX) listed companies, plus OTC-traded companies; detailed corporate financial statistics, including fundamental and technical data for 180 industries and 3,200 companies, supplied by Media General; and weekly economic forecasts by more than 40 leading economists, supplied by Money Market Services, Inc. In addition, Dow Jones News/Retrieval offers free text search of the system's news files, from June 1979 to the present, allowing users to look for articles containing specific words, names, or dates desired.

User Defined File Services

FEDLINK's User Defined (Private) File Service enables libraries/agencies to create, load, store, and have access to their own data bases on the following information retrieval systems—Bibliographic Retrieval Services, Inc. (BRS), DIALOG Information Services, Inc., Mead Data Central, and West Publishing Company. Each vendor offers its consulting support for file design and indexing procedures. Vendors will "build" a file for users, converting information to machine-readable form. In all cases, normal vendor-supported communications lines and terminal services will function for private file searching and retrieval.

DATALIB

Sigma Data Corporation's DATALIB, an automated acquisitions service, is a minicomputer-based interactive system primarily aimed at meeting the acquisitions requirements of libraries and information centers. The base system supports a variable-length, tagged bibliographic record structure with up to 25 record formats, tailored to the library's bibliographic needs. The bibliographic file is a shared data base containing all unique items added to the file by the participants. The system may be searched by author or title search keys, ISBN/ISSN, Stock or Report number, LC card number, or ID. Each library has the ability to select a record and modify it for its acquisitions and/or cataloging requirements.

Three other files support DATALIB—a financial (private) data file specifically designed to meet the library's needs; a vendor-shared data file; and a consignee (private) data file.

Additional modules of the DATALIB system are now available to Federal libraries through an expansion of Sigma Data's contract with FLC. Of special interest are the modules addressing specialized cataloging, online retrieval, and catalogs. Through special cataloging, DATALIB allows the library to catalog special collections of materials such as journal articles, internally published reports, new-article summaries, and similar items. If desired, OCLC tapes can be merged with these internal collections to provide the library means to meet various information retrieval needs.

Title, author, subject, series, and call-number catalogs can be generated on microform or in paper copy, cumulatively or with supplement. The catalogs can be produced for a single library, a subset of libraries, or a library network. They can also be produced for one collection of materials, a subset of collections, or all collections within the library.

Plan To Link Nationwide Data Base

To link computer systems to allow users to locate bibliographic information in systems other than their own is the goal of recent Council on Library Resources (CLR) grants. The Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG), the Washington Library Network (WLN), and the Library of Congress are working together to develop a "Standard Network Interconnection" (SNI): a means of connecting their three computer systems so that each can communicate with the others.

The work has been funded under the Council's Bibliographic Service Development Program (BSDP), and builds on previous BSDP work on linking authority systems. WLN will receive up to $330,000, and RLG will receive up to $395,000 to support participation in the project, which is scheduled to be completed in 1983.

According to Lee Jones, CLR program officer, "It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of linking existing network systems in support of the objective of establishing a nationwide bibliographic record service. This is a major step toward solving the technical problems of communication between computers."

Development of the SNI is part of the BSDP's Linked Systems Project (LSP), formerly the Linked Authority Systems Project (LASP), which supports activities promoting both technical and intellectual links between computer systems. The technical links are the telecommunication capabilities that allow computer systems to exchange information. The intellectual links include sharing authority records between systems, and the development of telecommunication protocols for sharing information between computers. These protocols are the procedures and rules that govern computer-to-computer communications.

The protocols are based on the seven-layer, open-systems model promulgated by the International Standards Organization. Using the already mentioned lower models, this project will develop layers four and five, called the transport and session layers, respectively. Work on the higher layers, six and seven, known as the presentation and application layers, is under way at Northwestern University.

On completion of development work, participants in the SNI project will implement the protocols to exchange bibliographic and other information between their systems. As they develop the Standard Network Interconnection, LSP participants will work closely with the appropriate American National Standards Institute committee. Cooperation between the two groups is expected to lead to the adoption of the protocols as national standards for computer-to-computer interchange of information.

Using the new telecommunication protocols, libraries will be able to establish links from one computer system to other systems. They will be able to send and receive interlibrary loan requests, catalog and authority records, location and holdings data, and other information and services. In the future, BSDP participants anticipate that the protocols will be used by all sizes and types of computer systems—small as well as large, and school and public library computer systems as well as those of research libraries and networks.

On March 29, CLR and the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) announced that OCLC will also participate in the design of the telecommunication protocol. OCLC will provide review, recommendations and technical consultation in the design of any telecommunication protocol that might eventually be used to link a variety of bibliographic networks. The OCLC involvement is technical only and to ensure that the emerging standard reflects OCLC's understanding and experience in networking. OCLC's involvement does not mean that OCLC has reached a decision to link with other bibliographic networks.

The Council's Bibliographic Service Development Program is funded by contributions from seven private foundations and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Its major objective is to reduce the economic, technical, and organizational constraints on access to data about information. The program is intended to assist in developing acceptable strategies for controlling materials in the nation's libraries. To this end, the BSDP encourages cooperation between major producers of bibliographic records, and assists producers and other organizations in the creation and refinement of elements of a new computer-based, national bibliographic record service.

Brown Named NIH Library Chief

Carolyn P. Brown was appointed chief of the National Institutes of Health Library, Bethesda, Maryland, March 22, 1982. Before assuming her new post at NIH, Mrs. Brown was director of the Information Management and Services Division of the Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C. She has also served as chief librarian, Naval Medical Research Institute.

Patrias To Head NLM's Reference

Karen J. Patrias, formerly chief of the Reference and Bibliographic Services Section of the National Institutes of Health Library, has been named head of the National Library of Medicine, Reference Section, Reference Services Division. Her work experience includes positions at The George Washington University Medical Center, the Frederick Cancer Research Center, The Naval Medical Research Institute, and the National Bureau of Standards.

Training

Federal Resources Institute

The Summer Institute on Federal Library Resources, sponsored by the School of Library and Information Science, The Catholic University of America, will be held in Washington, D.C., August 2–13, 1982.

Frank Kurt Cylke, the academic director, announced that the curriculum will: identify the role of Federal libraries, information centers, and data banks in the Federal library community; discuss the implication of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science's posture as related to

Federal libraries; identify resources, publications, and specialized services provided by Federal libraries; identify resources available through major government clearinghouses, such as National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), and Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC); compare the in-operation or the in-process development of the major Federal library information services; discuss the implications for information transfer of the existing satellite technology; identify and articulate the functions performed by the Federal Library Committee.

Participants will be addressed by directors of Federal information programs and several membership association representatives.

Tuition and fees are $460. Information about the Institute may be obtained from the Dean of University College, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064.

Online Workshop

The School of Library and Information Science, The Catholic University of America, in Washington, D.C., will conduct an Intensive Online Workshop, August 9–20, 1982. Purpose of the two-week summer workshop will be to offer an intensive program of experimental and conceptual learning in online bibliographic retrieval for librarians, information specialists, and library and information science educators who want to learn online searching and who will need to train others in online searching. The program will provide extensive hands-on experience in searching the major vendor-provided data bases as well as group and individual counselling in developing appropriate online training programs at each participant's local institution.

Participants will meet in day-long sessions and extend their learning through evening and weekend laboratory work in extensive hands-on searching of three major automated information systems—DIALOG, ORBIT, and BRS.

Tuition and fees amount to $475. For additional information, contact: Director of Continuing Education, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064.

Ex Libris

International Handbook of Contemporary Developments in Librarianship. Edited by Miles M. Jackson. Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, Conn. 06881. December 1981. 619 p. $65.

Developments in Librarianship is a collection of 34 essays describing the state of libraries and library science in 61 of the world's nations. In addition to prominent, developed nations (the European powers, Japan, the USSR, and the U.S.), less well-known, Third World countries such as Ghana, Liberia, and Bangladesh are covered. Essays focus on the period since 1945, a time of growing pains for some nations' libraries, and of expansion and technological improvements for others. Topics such as academic, public, and national libraries, publishing, literacy, and the effect of socio-economic development on librarianship are discussed for each nation.

Publications of The Oryx Press, 2214 N. Central at Encanto, Phoenix, Ariz. 85004.

Medical Librarianship. Edited by Michael Carmel. 1982. 360 p. $36.

Medical Librarianship is a comprehensive sourcebook on all areas of library service in the health care fields. Included in the contents are overviews of the needs of various specialties in the medical and dental professions, including nursing and administration. Acquisitions, cataloging, literature searching (both manual and computerized), document delivery, serials, and audio-visual materials are among the technical-services problems covered.

Authority Control: The Key to Tomorrow's Catalog. Edited by Mary K. Ghikas. 1982. 224 p. $24.50.

Authority Control is an authoritative resource containing the full text of the papers presented at the 1979 LITA Institutes, and other materials. Topics

Slow-Scan TV Study Available

Evaluation of the Use of Slow-Scan Television and Telefacsimile, prepared for the Federal Library Committee and the National Science Foundation, is now available. Study was prepared by Saul Herner, Lois F. Lunin, Nancy Wright, and Marianne Moerman of Herner and Company, December 1980. The study, order number ED208870, is available (microfiche, $0.91; hardcover, $15.78) from CHIC–ERIC, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Va. 22210.

include the increased use of computers and networks, carrying out of AACR 2, the closing of the Library of Congress catalog, all creating pressures for catalog standardization, and the trend toward user-oriented services calling for local access to library materials.

Rare Books and Manuscripts Thefts: A security System for Librarians, Booksellers, and Collectors. By John H. Jenkins et al. Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America, Inc., 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020. 1982.

Thefts is a practical guide to the security of rare books and manuscripts, including ways to: coordinate efforts, nationally and internationally, to catch book thieves; assist in the recovery and restoration of stolen books to their rightful owners; alert quickly the entire book world of the details of book thefts; discourage thieves from thinking they can profit from stealing books; and aid in the vigorous prosecution of book thieves when captured. The security network of the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America, in full operation as described, was established with the cooperation of the Society of American Archivists, the Manuscript Society, the American Library Association (A.C.R.L.—R.B.M.S.), the F.B.I., the U.S. Customs Service, Inperpol, and many other interested national and international organizations.

Information Industry Market Place 1983: An International Directory of Information Products and Services. R. R. Bowker Company, 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036. To be published in October 1982.

Market Place 1983 is a directory of machine-readable data bases, print products, online vendors, library networks, telecommunication networks, information collection and analysis centers, and information brokers. Also included are terminal manufacturers, consultants and support services, associations, online user groups, government and international agencies, conferences and courses, reference books, periodicals and newsletters, calendar, and geographic index.

Publications of Information Resources Press, 1700 North Moore, Arlington, Va. 22209. (Federal libraries and information centers are entitled to a 10 percent discount.)

Libraries and Librarians in an Age of Electronics. By F. Wilfrid Lancaster. 1982. $22.50.

Picture a library that contains no abstracting and indexing publications because they have ceased to exist. Books and journals, as we presently know them, have also ceased to exist. In place of these conventional library appurtenances, we now have publications that exist entirely in electronic form and that can be searched and scanned directly via terminals located in libraries, offices, or homes.

Far fetched? Not at all, according to F. W. Lancaster, who foresees this exact situation by the end of the twentieth century. Lancaster discusses this and other bibliographic "things to come" in his new book. How will these revolutionary changes evolve, and how will they affect what we now know as libraries? How will they affect librarians and their clientele?

Libraries and Librarians in an Age of Electronics explores the realities and implications of these changes, which are rapidly approaching. It explains them in terms of their economic and technological roots, helping the working librarian and information scientist of today to understand where he or she fits into the emerging scene.

Information Management in Public Administration. Edited by Forest W. Horton, Jr., and Donald A. Marchand. 1982. $39.95.

Information Management in Public Administration consists of nine chapters comprised of 32 readings by seasoned authorities and innovators in the management, organization, transfer, and use of information. The chapters cover the following topics: What Is Information Management?; Managing the Information Process; Managing the Information Resources; Planning, Budgeting, and Accounting for Information Resources; Information Management: Policy Formulation, Analysis, and Evaluation; Information Management: Implications for Organizational Change; Information Management: The Impact on Citizens; Information and Knowledge Management; and a Resource Guide. The book is fully indexed and is appended by a full copy of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980.

In his Foreword to the book, Rep. Frank Horton (N.Y.) writes, "I believe that Horton and Marchand have performed a valuable service by compiling this collection of important papers. I commend this book, not just to government officials, but also to legislators, teachers, researchers, technical information professionals, and information scientists .... The application of information management to public administration comes at a time when our nation is searching for solutions to seemingly insoluble ... problems. Congress cannot do the whole job itself; it must have the guidance and help of information professionals, informed citizens, and technological entrepreneurs. For these audiences, *Information Management in Public Administration* will be a valuable tool ....

Computer Basics for Librarians and Information Scientists. By Howard Fosdick. 1981. $19.95.

Computer Basics for Librarians and Information Scientists is dedicated to bridging the gap between the two bodies of literature. It is not a work on library automation nor is it a technical treatise. Instead, it attempts to describe and analyze computing systems concepts in relation to forms that computer systems have taken in libraries.

A *computing system* may be defined as the totality of resources and knowledge required for the successful use of a computer. Many aspects of computing systems are discussed in this book, ranging from hardware and software concepts to personnel and documentation requirements. In all cases, the purpose is the same: to introduce computing systems principles to persons concerned with libraries in comprehensible terms.

Special attention has been given to those topics commonly ignored in books dealing with library automation and information science. Discussions on operating systems and the internal methods of computer memory management, for example, usually are deferred by such works due to the technical nature of these subjects. The attitude adopted in this book is that persons in libraries, as intelligent computer users, should be familiar with technical computing principles such as multiprogramming and virtual storage. Librarians and other computer technology users can certainly understand these concepts when they are presented in a straightforward manner and are directly related to their own computing systems and concerns.

Investigative Methods in Library and Information Science: An Introduction. By John Martyn and F. Wilfrid Lancaster. 1981. $30.50.

Investigative Methods describes straightforwardly the major investigative techniques relevant to research and evaluation in the fields of library and information services and indicates the applications for which such techniques seem most appropriate. Many investigations have been conducted in the fields of library and information science. Although some descriptions of the methodologies used have been published, this literature is diffuse. For certain techniques, it is difficult to find descriptions and even more difficult to find examples of the survey instruments used. For example, try to find a good description of how to undertake a critical incident study or a sociometric analysis. *Investigative Methods in Library and Information Science: An Introduction* is designed to remedy the situation.

Investigative Methods deals with survey methods, analysis of records, performance evaluation, and cost analysis—the major and basic components of the research and evaluation armamentarium of library and information science. While keyed primarily to the needs and interests of practitioners, it is also a useful tool for teachers and students.

Position Announcements

Department of the Army

The Army has released vacancy announcements for librarian positions in the Continental United States at the GS–1410–10 through GS–1410–12 levels. Applications received as a result of the announcements may be used to fill vacancies occurring at any time through April 30, 1983. The closing date for the receipt of applications is October 31, 1982. The positions are:

Librarian (General), Announcement No. CMS–1–82

Positions are located on Army installations and may be in one or more of the following type libraries: Post (public and hospital patient), School (academic and service school), Army Staff and certain Department of Defense offices (policy and law), and U.S. Army Military History Institute. Positions may be classified as Administrative, Public Services, or Technical Services. Duties may include any or all of the following: acquisition, classification, cataloging, circulation, indexing, abstracting, readers' advisory services, reference and research services, bibliographic services, selection (books, periodicals, and documents), book listings, interlibrary loans, weeding and inventory of reading materials, maintaining records, preparing budgets, ordering supplies and equipment, procurement/contracting, systems analysis/design, online computer retrieval searches through Lockheed/DIALOG, SDC/ORBIT, OCLC, DTIC, BRS, and other data bases, supervision of professional and/or nonprofessional personnel. Some positions may require a reading knowledge of one or more foreign languages.

Librarian (Physical Sciences and Engineering), Announcement No. CMS–2–82

Positions are located in Technical libraries which contain specialized collections in the "hard" sciences in support of research, development, and engineering. Positions may be classified as Administrative, Public Services, or Technical Services. Duties may include any or all of the following: acquisition, classification, cataloging, circulation, indexing, abstracting, reference and research services, bibliographic

services, selection (books, journals, serials, technical reports, and documents), interlibrary loans, maintaining records, preparing budgets, ordering supplies and equipment, procurement, online computer retrieval searches through Lockheed/DIALOG, OCLC, DTIC, BRS, SDC/ORBIT, and other data bases, supervision of professional and/or nonprofessional personnel. Some positions may require a reading knowledge of one or more foreign languages.

Librarian (Medical Science), Announcement No. CMS–3–82

Positions are located in military Community Hospitals (medical and biological sciences specialization), Medical Centers (teaching and research programs specialization), and Research Laboratories (research, development, test and evaluation specialization). Positions may be classified as Administrative, Public Services, or Technical Services. Duties may include any or all of the following: acquisition, classification (NML), cataloging, circulation, indexing, abstracting, readers' advisory services, reference and research services, bibliographic services, selection (books, periodicals, and documents), book listings, interlibrary loans, weeding and inventory of reading materials, maintaining records, preparing budgets, ordering supplies and equipment, online computer retrieval searches through MEDLINE, Lockheed/DIALOG and other data bases, supervision of professional and/or nonprofessional personnel. Some positions may require a knowledge of medical terminology.

Application Procedures. To be considered, applicants with competitive status should forward a completed SF–171, Personal Qualifications Statement; an SF–50, Notification of Personnel Action (which verifies personal competitive status in the Federal Government); and a copy of a current Performance Appraisal. Other applicants should forward a completed SF–171 which identifies the Special Placement Program under which they desire placement consideration. Item 1 of the SF–171 should identify the position title and grade level(s) in which interested and the Government-wide Vacancy Announcement Number indicated at the beginning of each announcement. Item 13 of the SF–171 should reflect the lowest acceptable grade. Applications should be mailed to Civilian Personnel Center, Attn. PECC–CMS, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, Va. 22332. Applications must be postmarked on or before October 31, 1982, the closing date for these announcements, to receive consideration.

Note: All Department of Army (DA) employees registered in the DA Librarian Career Program will receive automatic consideration for position vacancies as they occur at the level for which qualified, and therefore should not apply under these announcements. Other eligible DA employees must register in the DA Librarian Career Program to receive consideration.

FEDERAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

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